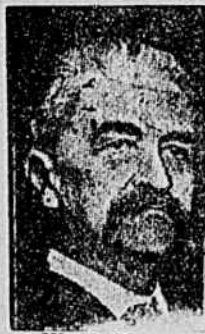


WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY

Saturday, January 24, 1914.



W. F. Massey.

Dual Purpose Cows
Again.
There is still much discussion going on in the farm papers in regard to dual purpose cows, that is, cows that will give some milk and raise a fine veal calf. No successful dairyman ever talks about such things, for he knows that the inherent characters that make a dairy cow, are entirely different from those that make a beef animal. In some places they are offering prizes for milking Shorthorns, milking Aberdeen Angus and other beef breeds, and there are doubtless some Shorthorns that are deep milkers because they have been bred to pure dairy type, and are no longer good beef animals, and any attempt to breed milking qualities into the beef type will inevitably result in spoiling them for beef. One herd claimed to be a dual purpose stock is reported as having cows that made 240 pounds of butter fat a year, and the experiment station showed that the owner would have to get 45 to 50 cents a pound for butter to make any such claim pay. It does not pay to lose \$20 worth of milk for the sake of raising a \$10 calf. The dairyman or the beef man must be a specialist, for no one animal can possibly top the market with butter and beef, for as the characters are antagonistic. The dual purpose cow is the dream of the theorist, and not of the practical dairyman.

Oleomargarine.
And now the New York courts have decided that the coloring of oleomargarine yellow is not for beautifying purposes. If not, what is it wanted for? The only possible reason for coloring oleomargarine yellow is to make it look like real butter, which it is not. The yellow color in the trade mark of the yellow color in the trade mark of the genuine dairy butter, and coloring a mixture of fats yellow is stealing the trade mark of butter. The Secretary of the Treasury has also recommended the repeal of the law taxing colored oleomargarine and passing strict laws in regard to packages and branding. These would only apply to dealers and the buyers, the hotel keepers and the restaurant men, who would put it before their guests if they can buy it cheap. If such laws are enacted it should be carried further and every hotel man and restaurant keeper should be required to post in a conspicuous place the fact that the fact that he serves oleomargarine and not butter, with a heavy penalty for doing so without the sign where all can see it. It is in the hotels and eating houses where the fraud is practiced more than by the dealer.

Moving Large Plants.
I have some very large currant bushes which have gotten too large for their present position. Can I move them by digging them up and taking them up with care and a mass of soil about the roots you may move them; but the tops should be closely pruned. It is so easy to grow young plants from cuttings that you could get plenty of plants in the spring, and it is tempting to move the old ones, but it is probable that these young plants would soon beat the old one if it is moved. Make cuttings of this year's wood about ten inches long, and tie in bunch and bury in the soil, then set them full length in the soil, where you want them to grow. Then while these are coming on, prune the old bushes by taking out stunted wood and thinning the leaves to some extent, and you may find that the new ones are in the way. Currants and gooseberries root so easily that it is better to grow new plants than to try to move the old ones.

Plant Nutrition.
The vegetable grower should be a student of plant nutrition so that he may feed his crops judiciously. Plants whose value consists in the leafy part like cabbage and lettuce and spinach and kale, and a few particularly high in nitrogen, while plants whose value lies in the underground part need phosphates and potash more than nitrogen.

Heavy application of highly nitrogenous fertilizers to strawberries will increase the growth of plants and the size of the fruit, but will make berries too soft to ship well. Hence it

is always best to apply the nitrogenous fertilizer to strawberries in summer, after the fruit is off, so that a strong growth is made for the next year's fruiting, and in spring apply the phosphate and potash only. In this way you will get strong crowns that will fruit well and make firm fruit that will carry safely. Too heavy applications of nitrogenous manures will make immense tomato plants, but not increase the fruit as well as the mineral elements. In fact, when stable manure is used liberally on the garden—and as a rule it should be so used, if well rotted—it is important that the manure be supplemented with a liberal application of acid phosphate and potash on sandy soils, the latter being commonly used for vegetable growing, and the manure should be lightest where underground crops are to be planted and heaviest where the leaf crops are to grow.

Clover and Peas for Truck Crops.
Talking with one of our best truck growers to-day, he said that he is fast coming to the conclusion that he cannot afford to pay \$2.75 a ton for New York stable manure. He has been some years back using 3,000 tons of this manure, but he said that he finds that with cowpeas and crimson clover and the use of commercial fertilizers, he can do as well as with stable manure. He said that his 100 acres of cantaloupes last year on a turned-under growth of crimson clover, gave fully as good results as when he used the manure. Of course he used fertilizer liberally, and the use of vegetable matter in the clover was as good as the vegetable matter in the manure, and furnished nitrogen, too. This is a matter that would pay all truckers to investigate, especially as around Norfolk, where the exclusive use of commercial fertilizers has made trouble and where the soil needs the humus-making effect of the legumes. To-day's mail brings me inquiries from readers asking where to buy burned lime, where to get materials for mixing fertilizers at home, I can tell them, but cannot tell them here, and this involves writing more letters to add to the thousands I have already written. Why dealers in these things do not advertise is a puzzle to me.

Fertilizer for Peanuts.
I wish to mix a good fertilizer for peanuts and do not know what per cent of potash, ammonia, etc., to make it. My soil is sandy and has been limed, but is deficient in potash? Peanuts are one of the legumes that can get nitrogen from the air, and hence need very little in a fertilizer. I have advised the following, and it has been used successfully by experienced growers.

Thomas Phosphate (Basic slag) 500 pounds; nitrate of soda, fifty pounds; and muriate of potash, fifty pounds well mixed per acre. The Thomas phosphate will furnish some lime and the nitrate of soda will furnish nitrogen. It is important in the preventing of rot of soil and it is merely to give an early start to the crop can get its own nitrogen.

Getting Organic Matter From Peas and Clover.
Where I live the crop of cantaloupes and watermelons occupies thousands of acres, and the growers have been accustomed to depend very largely on the stable manure brought from New York by rail. They have been paying \$2.75 per ton delivered on the siding here. The former price of this manure was \$1.25, and yet many are getting it. Talking with W. F. Allen, the largest grower here, he said that while in years gone by he had used 3,000 tons of this manure a year, he did not use it now. He said that at present prices, he said that if he made as fine a crop from a turned-under crop of crimson clover as he had ever made with the stable manure, and that hereafter he will depend on cowpeas and crimson clover to furnish nitrogen and phosphorus, supplementing them with high grade commercial fertilizers, and he fears that if the crop proves unprofitable the coming summer, many will find it hard to pay for the manure at present prices. The former price of \$2.75 was very high for this manure, which was a large amount of waste hay and straw, and it is hard to see how growers are to make any profit from it at \$3.25 per ton. Mr. Allen never fails to have a good stand of crimson clover, for he sows it for the purpose of seed, and saying that he knows that the assurance of a crop than an abundance of seed. He certainly gets the heaviest growth of any one in this section, and a field of this clover, without a vacant spot, and growing over two feet high certainly furnishes a large amount of vegetable matter than the heaviest application of manure, and as the common practice is to put the manure in the furrows only, the dense growth of clover all over the land should furnish far more organic decay, to say nothing of the amount of moisture in the soil for the solution of the fertilizers. In fact, such an amount of vegetable matter may make all the difference between success and failure in a dry season. Cowpeas in summer, followed by crimson clover in the fall, should more than take the place of manure scattered in the furrows only. When our truck farmers fully realize the importance of the legumes in the improvement of their soil, and in the solution of the fertilizers used so lavishly, there will be far more attention given to them. There is a growing scarcity of city manure owing to the greater use of motor trucks and vehicles, and it will soon have to be confined in its use to those near-by who can afford to use it, and our people will have to abandon the freightage of it 250 miles.

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FEED
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NO JURISDICTION, RULING OF COURT

Suit to Test Validity of Webb Law Must Take Another Course.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Lynchburg, Va., January 23.—In the United States District Court here to-day, Judge H. C. McDowell denied the application of the Bristol Distributing Company for a mandatory injunction against the Southern Express Company to require the company to receive at Bristol, Va., shipments of liquor for certain points in the State of North Carolina, the court holding that it had no jurisdiction in the premises.

The bill of the complainant specifies a shipment of four quarts of liquor to Henry Hopson, a resident of the State of North Carolina, which was offered the defendant company at Bristol, Va., December 2, and was refused by the company because of the operation of the provisions of the Webb Federal statute, which prohibits the interstate shipment of liquor, and a North Carolina law, which prevents intrastate shipments, as well as shipments from an outside State to certain counties and towns, which are named in the law.

The bill, it is understood, was designed to test the constitutionality of the Webb Federal statute, as well as the North Carolina act, but Judge McDowell not only could not take jurisdiction in the case, but he also pointed out that the only way he could see that the matter could be gotten before the Supreme Court at Washington would be to sue out a mandatory injunction in the Bristol Corporation Court to require the express company to handle the shipment, and then to bring the case before the Federal Court through the Supreme Court of the State, upon which an appeal could be taken to the Federal Supreme Court.

It appears from the bill of complaint that the Southern Express Company had been receiving shipments to North Carolina prior to December 1, after which date these shipments were discontinued because of a State law, when consigned to persons in Mitchell, Avery, Rutherford, Cherokee, Macon and Jackson Counties, and the towns of High Point, Morehead City, Trinity, Jamestown, Guilford College, Friendship and Chapel Hill.

The complainant company was represented by A. Gray Gilmore, of Bristol, and John L. Leary, of Lynchburg, who appeared for the defendant company.

COMPULSORY WITNESS TO GIVE EVIDENCE

First Time Such Action Is Taken by Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington, January 23.—F. W. Ellis, vice-president of the Armour refrigerator car lines, will be compelled to answer questions in the rate hearing held at Chicago by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Commissioner Edgar E. Clark, chairman of the board, said to-day a petition will be filed in the Federal court for a mandamus ordering Ellis to disclose the details which show the financial relations between his company and Armour & Co.

This is the first time such an action has ever been taken by the commission to force answers from a witness. Commissioner Charles McChord has left Washington for Chicago to get details of the case, prepare the petition and forward data to the commission clerk. As soon as the necessary signatures have been affixed at this end, the petition will be returned and filed in the Federal Court at Chicago. All transactions will be continued, not later than Wednesday. The commission expects immediate action on the petition.

Ellis refused to answer questions on the ground that the commission has jurisdiction only over the Armour car lines, inasmuch as this company is not engaged in interstate commerce. The commission wants to know the rates and being charges of the refrigerator car lines to determine if, through icing charges or otherwise, rebates may not be accorded.

Commissioner Clark is confident that the powers of the commission will be upheld by the Federal court, and that Ellis will be compelled to take the stand and answer the questions he has ignored.

REPORT NOT CONFIRMED.
Seaboard Is Said to Have Purchased Greenville and Knoxville Railway.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Norfolk, Va., January 23.—The report current in Greenville, S. C., that the Seaboard Railway has bought the Greenville and Knoxville Railway could not be confirmed here to-day. It was said at headquarters that "Producers" at Greenville and Knoxville is twenty-three miles long, extending from Greenville to River View, and is owned by the Greenville and Knoxville Railway, which is a subsidiary of the Southern Railway at Greenville, and it is believed the builders contemplated extending it to Knoxville, Tenn.

Burns Cause Her Death.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Winston-Salem, N. C., January 23.—Mrs. C. H. Martin, wife of the manager of the Western Union Telegraph office here, who was seriously burned last Wednesday evening at her home on Ninth Street when her dress was ignited by a spark from the grate, died this afternoon at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wall, on North Liberty Street.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE

(Continued From First Page.)

such as that which arose in California last week, a new understanding" of the old treaty, an object sometimes accomplished in diplomacy by an exchange of notes.

"Other Ways" Referred To.
These, it is stated in Washington to-day are the "other ways" alluded to by Baron Makino, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his speech in Parliament at Tokyo on Wednesday, when he said that negotiations between the United States and Japan as to alien land legislation had failed so far of result, and that another method must be found of adjusting the differences.

It is declared here to-day that a misapprehension has arisen in some quarters in the United States in the past two days as to Baron Makino's statement that no reply has been received by Japan to its last note on this subject sent to the State Department in August.

The bare statement of that fact has seemed to make Baron Makino voice a complaint that there has been delay in the negotiations, whereas it is declared, he has no complaint to make, and it is pointed out that a reading of the full text of his address to Parliament will show that he did not expect any reply from the United States, inasmuch as the two parties had said to each other all that could be said on the subject, so far as the previous negotiations were concerned.

These negotiations ended with the passage of the Webb act, and it is said that Japan fully understands that it is impossible to do back of that law. Her endeavors, aided to the fullest extent by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, were to prevent the passage of the Webb bill in California, which has since been passed in August, and these endeavors having failed, Baron Makino pointed out to Parliament that "other ways" of preventing similar laws being passed in other States of the United States and of overcoming the consequences of the Webb act are now necessary. The "other ways" Japan has in mind are described above. These "other ways" are the ways of diplomacy, and the ways of diplomacy are a new definition of the present treaty and the courts.

Stories printed yesterday and to-day hinting at a break in negotiations between Japan and the United States are to-day declared baseless. It is known that no surprise has been occasioned by the publication in this country of Baron Makino's address, inasmuch as President Wilson and Secretary Bryan both say they were furnished with copies of it in advance. It was published as a matter of routine, and was given to the news agencies, as Japan always does with the addresses of her Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MINISTER IS ARRESTED.

He Must Answer Charge of Violating White Slave Act.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Roanoke, Va., January 23.—Deputy Marshal L. H. Hawley, of Floyd County, arrested the Rev. B. F. Landis, of Prices Fork, Mont., charging him with violating a warrant for his arrest issued by the United States commissioner, for trial to-day, but as some of the witnesses were not present the case was continued until the 29th of his appearance.

Thomas Lee Moore will appear as counsel for the defense. Landis has been a member of the Lutheran Synod a number of years, and had a charge at Prices Fork, Va., and other places in Montgomery County. He was also principal of the Prices Fork High School, but it is said that he has been removed as minister and teacher, and he was given a call from the Lutheran church in Floyd County, but did not accept.

Child Burned to Death.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Raleigh, N. C., January 23.—The infant son of Mrs. L. C. Pegram was burned to death last night at the home of Martin Street. The mother had left the child in the cradle, as she thought, a safe distance from the open fire, but when she returned without hearing any outcry, she found the little fellow burned beyond recovery, the cradle being destroyed, and a hole burned in the floor.

RUNAWAY AT FUNERAL.

Occupant of Buggy and Her Rescuer Badly Injured.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Lynchburg, Va., January 23.—Lucian E. Coffey and Montague Nicholas, both of Madison Heights, were seriously hurt on Thursday afternoon in a runaway at a funeral at Meade's Chapel, Amherst County. Mrs. Coffey was thrown out of the buggy, and for a time it was feared she was fatally hurt. The horse ran away, and Mrs. Coffey was injured endeavoring to stop the animal. Mrs. Coffey was thrown out of the buggy, and for a time it was feared she was fatally hurt. The horse ran away, and Mrs. Coffey was injured endeavoring to stop the animal. Mrs. Coffey was thrown out of the buggy, and for a time it was feared she was fatally hurt. The horse ran away, and Mrs. Coffey was injured endeavoring to stop the animal.

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SPEER ATTEMPTS TO VOICE PROTEST

Aged Jurist Loses Control of Himself and Makes Outburst in Court.

MANY WITNESSES TESTIFY

Hearing May Be Transferred From Macon to Savannah on Monday.

Macon, Ga., January 23.—Retortation of charges that Federal Judge Emory Speer showed favoritism in rendering verdicts and for some time has been mentally unbalanced, was voiced by witnesses here to-day before the special congressional committee investigating accusations of alleged misconduct in office on the part of the aged jurist.

For the first time since the hearings opened on Monday, Judge Speer, who daily has been present with his attorneys, to-day lost control of himself and sprang to his feet, interrupting the testimony of United States District Attorney Alexander Akerman and attempting to voice his protests. Chairman Webb silenced the accused jurist.

Judge Speer's outburst was called forth by a statement by Mr. Akerman, who is attorney for Judge Speer's district, virtually accusing the jurist of delivering a charge antagonistic to the government.

"Your Honors!" exclaimed Judge Speer, "if you please, I have sat quietly here and listened to misrepresentations, which have been heaped upon me."

"Just a minute, Judge," broke in Chairman Webb; "I suggest that you instruct your counsel to make any remarks that are necessary."

"I am a lawyer myself," retorted Judge Speer, "and I ask the privilege of reading to you the charge which Mr. Akerman has just attacked."

Chairman Webb refused to grant this request, but said the committee later would read and consider the charge in question.

Causes for Estrangement.

Mr. Akerman outlined what he alleged were the causes for estrangement between himself and Judge Speer. He said that for a long time he and Judge Speer had been warm friends, but that the judge had grown cold to him, he had refused to recommend the judge's son-in-law, Mr. Heyward, of the law firm of Talley and Heyward, for the position of assistant district attorney.

"It was then," testified Mr. Akerman, "that Judge Speer, who used to call me 'son,' formerly addressed me as 'Mr. Akerman.'"

Representative Webb asked Mr. Akerman whether or not he knew anything concerning charges that Judge Speer was addicted to the use of drugs. The witness replied that he had no knowledge of such a habit.

Mr. Akerman described what he claimed were instances of discrimination and unfairness on the part of Judge Speer in the rendering of verdicts. He alleged that on more than one occasion Judge Speer had allowed excessive fees to the firm of Talley and Heyward in bankruptcy cases. "The witness recited what he claimed were instances tending to prove that Judge Speer's mind was impaired."

Before leaving the witness stand, Mr. Akerman said that he was under obligations to Judge Speer for his kindness to him as a young lawyer. "He cannot expect me to lie for him under oath, and he cannot charge my failure to do so to ingratitude," he declared.

Dr. Davis, an attorney, told of having been fined for contempt of court by Judge Speer under what he believed to be unfair circumstances. H. S. Edwards, formerly postmaster at Macon, testified to what he described as eccentricities on Judge Speer's part.

Elizabeth N. Coffey, a widow, testified to what he considered an unjust decision by Judge Speer in a case in which he was interested.

It was announced to-night that in the event the congressional committee is able to complete examination of witnesses here by to-morrow night, the investigation will be transferred on Monday to Savannah.

Drinks Heavily and Dies.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
W. A. Jones, 23—Westly Pritchard, a farmer residing about a mile from town, died this afternoon in a drunken condition and died in a few minutes. Pritchard had been drinking "blind" for some time, and when he was found he had been heavily intoxicated. When he was found he was in a state of unconsciousness, and he was critically injured. A physician was summoned, but he was dead when the doctor arrived.

Dickerson—Fore.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Lynchburg, Va., January 23.—Lucy Dickerson and Miss Della Fore, both of Appomattox, were married yesterday evening at the Baptist parsonage in Appomattox. Rev. R. C. Hubbard officiating. Lloyd Dickerson was the best man, and Miss Maude Dickerson was the maid of honor.

Scruggs—Vaughan.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Lynchburg, Va., January 23.—At the bride's home, in Pittsylvania County, on Wednesday Miss Harrie Vaughan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rolly Vaughan, was married to Elijah Scruggs, of Pittsylvania.

LUMBERMAN RUN DOWN.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Fayetteville, N. C., January 23.—C. McAllister, treasurer and general manager of the Southern Lumber Company, one of the most prominent lumbermen in North Carolina, was run down and severely injured on Hay Street this morning. He was attempting to avoid a bicyclist when the motor car of Malcolm McNeill, of the city, ran into him. Mr. McNeill lost control of his machine and the car, lunging to one side, followed Mr. McAllister, passing over his body, and crashed into his four passengers into the show window of W. E. Kindley's store. Mr. McAllister was taken up, unconscious, with scalp wounds, and lacerations, and was taken to the Highsmith Hospital, where he later recovered consciousness. To-night his condition was said to be favorable.

ELOQUENT PLEA MADE FOR SOUTH

W. H. Manss Addresses Lynchburg Audience on Conditions Which Are Necessary.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Lynchburg, Va., January 23.—Pleading in eloquent terms for the settle-

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ment and development of the Southern States, W. H. Manss, general manager of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization, which has its headquarters in Baltimore, made an interesting address in the assembly-room of the Virginia Hotel this morning.

Asking for no money, but for the aid and co-operation of the people and of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Manss held a small audience spellbound for more than an hour, during which time he discussed conditions necessary for the development of the South and the return of the people to the rural sections.

Frank M. Bunch, general manager of the Virginia, department of the organization, spoke briefly as to its objects and introduced Mr. Manss.

This afternoon Dr. C. G. Hopkins, director of agriculture of the organization, addressed a large audience particularly as to the needs of the soil of the South.

A similar meeting will be held to-morrow at Petersburg.

Norfolk Man Badly Injured.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Norfolk, Va., January 23.—Herbert L. Smith, a well-known citizen, was severely injured today when he was caught between a trolley and a repair wagon of the Virginia Railway and Power Company. His left leg was broken and he was badly shaken up. Mr. Smith is seventy years old, and recovered from a serious illness. He was formerly superintendent of the water department.

TO RELIEVE RHEUMATISM